PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# An Event LONG TO BE REMEMBERED

Commencing Monday, January 28, and continuing every day this week until next Saturday night,

# Forced Sale

Of the E. S. Joffray & Co.'s (Broadway, New York,) Wholesale Dry Goods Stock

Damaged by Fire, Smoke and Water; and the entire stock of Winter Cloaks, Furs, etc., just purchased at 50c on the dollar from the Bry & Singer Cloak Company, manufacturers of Cloaks, St. Louis, Mo.

# SILKS

371/2c India Silk, all colors, pink, light blue, cream, red, etc., fire sale
Wash Silks, 20 inches wide, value
Sl. at. Changeable Taffetta Silks, value 90c,
\$1 Black Satins, fire sale price 90c Black Satins, fire sale price \$1.25 Fine All-wool 46-inch Black
Goods at Another lot Black Goods, worth &c,
Scotch Plaids, worth 30c, at
Percale Shirtings
wide, worth 15c, at
Crash Toweling
TADE DIES AT HE SAIS PRICES.

## TABLE LINENS

Table	Damask			
Table	Damask	at		
Table	Damask	at		
Bleach	ed Satin	Damas	k. 60	inches
Satir	Damas	k, mo	st b	eautiful
rns, a	t		· · · · ·	
vels, 5	inches	long,	20	inches
at				
֡	Table Table Bleach at Satir rns, a	Table Damask Table Damask Bleached Satin at	Table Damask at Table Damask at Bleached Satin Damas at Satin Damask, morns, at vels, 50 inches long,	Table Damask. Table Damask at. Table Damask at. Bleached Satin Damask, 60 at. Satin Damask, most b. rns, at. vels, 50 inches long, 20 at.

# Muslins Sacrificed

	ed Muslin, 4-4 wide, ex-	477.0
10c Fruit Lo	om Muslin	47/sc 67/sc 67/sc
		0.486

## FINE DRESS GOODS

# At Unmercifully Low Price.

All \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25 finest Imported Novelties in our house at...... 69 \$1 Novelties, very rich and elegant, and only, per yard...... 490 All-wool Henriettas, regular 50c goods, at...... 290 Two-toned Wool Novelties, worth 22½c, at...... 10c 1 case 36-inch finest English Henri-

ettas, value 80c, sale price...... 13%c All-wool Underwear, damaged by smoke and slightly soiled: \$1.25 Garments..... Men's 25c and 35c Ties, choice ...... 121/2c Men's 15c Collars, choice..... 1c Men's 98c Laundered White Shirts... 50c

Men's 49c Laundered White Shirts... 50c

75c and \$1 Corsets for ...... 39c

Chemises, fire sale price..... 19c Drawers, fire sale price..... Gowns, fire sale price...... 49 Laces and Embroideries, slightly 10c Embroiderles..... 25d Embroideries...... 121/20 75c Embroideries..... 371/20

Read the following letter:

# BRY & SINGER CLOAK CO.,

Manufacturers, 713 and 715 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Jan. 25, 1895. MESSRS. BROSNAN BROS.,

Indianapolis, Ind : Gentlemen:-We received telegram from our Mr. Singer to-day, accepting your offer of 50c on the dollar for our entire stock of Winter Cloaks, Furs, etc. Will ship as many as possible to-day. Balance on Monday. Yours truly, BRY & SINGER.

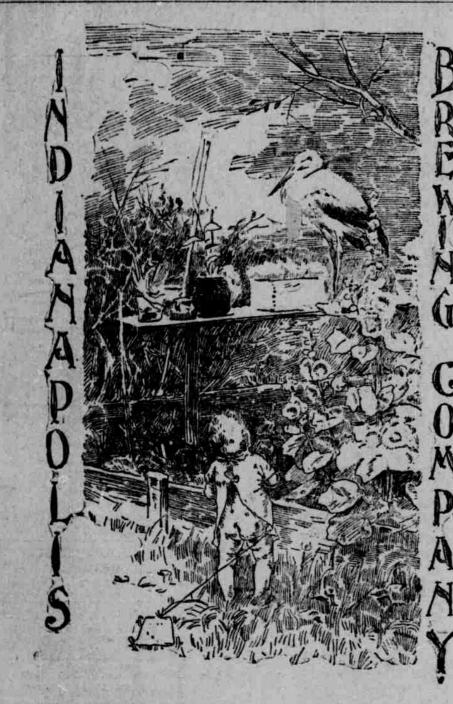
Above letter explains all. This will be the greatest Cloak sale ever held in Indianapolis. New and stylish goods from the leading manufacturers of St. Louis. Many of these goods will be ready for sale Monday morning. Cloaks

4.00
50c
1.00
3.00
5.00
7.50
9.00

850 Embroideries..... 42120

28c, 30c and 40c Lace all go at...... 19c

and 39 South Illinois Street.



"The Return of the Stork." In German song and story the stork figures largely and to the special delight of the children. He comes in the early spring and disappears when the cold weather comes on.

However, let us stork about something else. The celebrated "Tonica" of the Indianapolis Brewing Company is here all the year round, and should be welcomed to the households of Indiana, as it brings health to feeble mothers and nursing children.

Look at Our Prices of CRANE'S FINE LETTER PAPER

AND ENVELOPES 120 SHEETS OF PAPER and ) For 50c and Upwards 125 ENVELOPES to match

Want to close out this lot of paper quick.

CHARLES MAYER & 29 & 31 West Washington Street.



PERFECTO! EXACT SIZE THE MERICANTILI is the favorite 100 Cigar. Manufactured by F. B. RICE MERCANTILE

WHAT FRENCH WOMEN WANT. The Rights They Demand in the Chamber of Deputies.

New York World. French woman have apparently a very clear and definite idea of what they want when they demand their rights. "The ballot" is not their only cry. They have under the leadership of Mme. Potonie-Pierre formulated a programme which they have presented to the "Woman's Right" group in Parliament, to be acted upon as occasion presents itself.

In line of civil rights them.

presents itself.

In line of civil rights they demand a favorable vote in the Chamber of Dupties on the proposition of a law giving all women of age, and not deprived of their civil rights, the right to act as a witness on all certificates and civil documents; they also claim the nomination of a committee of forty-four members to reconsider and reform the entire civil code, and especially to modify Article 8 (which says that every Frenchman shall be possessed of civil rights), making it read: "Every person, without distinction of sex, shall be possessed of civil rights."

When a French woman marries a foreigner, or when a foreign woman marries a

eigner, or when a foreign woman marries a eigner, or when a foreign woman marries a Frenchman, the woman shall always preserve her own nationality. The women claim the simplification of the formalties of marriage, the suppression of the first section of Article 108, which enacts that a married woman may have no other domicile than that of her husband; that the porfer of the mother be equal to that of the lather; and that in cases of dissent a countil formed of male and female members of the family be allowed to arbitrate. But the most important clauses of the programme are by far the following, in which not only husbands will refuse to concur, but of which the members of the weaker sex themselves will not approve. These are, the suppression of all penalties in cases of adultery; the possibility of obtaining a divorce by mutual consent; the abolition of regulated prostitution; and, when a woman finds herself in the necessity to bring up one or more children, she shall receive a subsidy from the State.

The economic rights of the women are to be, according to their programme, not a particle less sweeping. They demand that the Chamber of Dupties vote favorably on a project of law giving all electoral rights to women for election on all the tribunals of commerce. Equal work with equal salary is to be recognized by the State and applied to all posts in the administration of the country. And, that all deposits made in a savings bank by a woman may not be withdrawn without her authorization, the husband being denied the right to place an opposition against the wife's withdrawal. This last clause will Frenchman, the woman shall always pre-

right to place an opposition against the wife's withdrawal. This last clause will strike every one as being most just, and more so in France than anywhere else, for the French woman has the dual qualities of being a hard worker and a good money

Their mixed rights call for special classes to prepare young women for the different examinations, so that they may be in a condition to compete for the different governmental pests; the right to sit on a jury; to be a member of a concell de famille; to be judge on the tribunals of commerce, or a member of the council of prudhommes. a member of the council of prudhommes. Finally, they demand the abrogation of Article 42 of the penal code, by which all women were assimilated to culprits.

The municipal rights are to confer all electoral powers possessed by men, and eligibility in case of election.

As far as political rights are concerned, the women leave themselves in the hands of the parliamentary committee, in the hope that the committee will confer upon them the right of being appointed to all public functions, and place them on a level footing with men in all that concerns legislative elections, and eligibility in case of election.

Apparently the new woman is rampant in France as well as elsewhere. Surely, nowhere else does she demand the right of a separate domicile from her husband.

A Woman's Telegram.

Chicago Tribune. It has never been explained why a wo-man, in sending a telegram to friends to meet her at a railway station, never menand quite often neglects to mention the road over which she is coming. It is a fact, nevertibless.

The Reformer. Harlem Life.

Minister—So you say that you saw some boys out fishing on Sunday, Bobble? I hope you did comething to discourage them.

Bobby—Oh, yes, sir. I stole their bait.

### A BIT OF WAR HISTORY

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The South Sold Cotton and Bought Arms and Boats-Transactions in England and on the Continent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Will you forgive me, General?" Gen. John W. Turner was seated in his office a few days ago when these words, more in the nature of a salutation than a plea, were addressed to him. Looking up he saw before him a man of military bearing, with snowy hair and whiskersa man who would be noticed in a crowd. It had been many years since General Turner had seen that face, but his recognition of his visitor was almost in-

"Why, Colonel Huse, how glad I am to see you! Forgive you? Of course. The war is over, and I have no feeling of enmity toward those who fought on the

Then followed an interchange of antebellum reminiscences that would have

General Turner's visitor, who introduced himself in this curious fashion, was Col. Caleb Huse, of Newark, N. J. Before the war he was an instructor in chemistry at West Point, and General Turner was one of his pupils. General Turner shared in the trials and triumphs of the civil war as an officer in the Union army; Colonel Huse, although a New England man, took a more important if less trying position in the service of the Confederacy. During those four years of which the struggle lasted Colonel Huse represented the interests of the South in Europe. He was the financial agent of the confederate government; he purchased all the supplies and arranged every detail in connection with the payment therefor.

Colonel Huse is sixty-three years of age. He has still the bearing of a soldier. He is still as active as most men of forty-five. He is a man, too, who claims none of the honor of the military heroes. Address him as Colonel or as General, for the latter is the title by which he is generally known, and he at once informs you that he never heard a shot fired during the war. He is a native of Massachusetts, and in 1847 entered West Point. Four years later he graduated, but remained at the college in the capacity of instructor to years. It was during this period that General Turner was one of his pupils in the chemistry class. That such a man should ever be employed by the confederate government in such an important position as that which he held is most remarkable. The manner in which he received the appointment and many of, the incidents connected with the discharge of his duties form an interesting chapter of the unwritten history of the conflict by which the Union was preserved. Here is the story, as told by Colonel Huse to a representative of the Globe-Democrat last night:

"In the year 1860 I received leave of

absence, it being then just ten years since I had graduated. I went to Europe and spent considerable time there. On my return, in 1861, Colonel Delafield, who was superintendent of West Point, informed me that the University of Alabama desired an instructor to place the cadets of the school on a regular military basis. He said he had recommended me for the position, and asked me if I would like to accept it. I replied that I would, and after some slight preliminary arrangements I went to Alabama, and at once entered upon my new duties. In February, 1861, while there was yet no talk of war, I resigned my commission as a Union officer. In the meantime, just prior to my resignation, my leave of absence had been revoked, and I had been ordered to Washington. There was nothing further from my thoughts than that of taking any part in the conflict, since I had resigned my commission. In April, however, I received a letter to go on to Montgomery from Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, who had known me for many years. I was then just thirty years old. On the very day on which the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter I received my orders to go to Europe to purchase such ordnances as might be required during the contest which had just begun. I started out accordingly without delay. I was the sole financial agent of the government of the Confederacy in Europe. At one time I had 100,000 stands of arms waiting my orders in the Imperial Arsenal at Vienna, and ten batteries of artillery at the same place. The government of the United States tried to prevent our purchasing these, but the governments of Europe took the ground that they were ordinary manufactured products of their countries, and that as such they must sell to all who desired to purchase. England, of course, had recognized the South as a belligerent, though not as a power. In any event, there were nations which were anxious to see the war continued. It was the first real attempt to conduct the affairs of a great nation on democratic principles; the prediction had been made that it was bound to go to pieces, and, the wish being father to the thought, there was a strong desire to see the prophecy verified. Then the cotton manufacturers of England were amassing fortunes. Cotton had been lying on their hands; now the supply was scarce, prices went up, and the cause of the increase in prices being the war, a continuance of the war was not in any way considered a disaster. But I am talking me come to the latter. BEGINNING THE WORK.

philosophically rather than facts, Let "As I have told you, I received my orders on the day that the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter. I arrived in Charleston on the evening of the day on which I started out. I went from there to Baltimore, by the Bay line. The navy yard at Norfolk had just been destroyed. The passengers who came on board the boat on which I took passage more preparations were being made for the burial of the four soldiers belonging to the Massachusetts regiment who had been shot on the previous day. Needless to say, the excitement was intense, Men walked through the streets muttering vengeance. One man did not know what side his neighbor espoused, so that there was a great deal of bitter discussion; there was war in the atmosphere; there was something in every look and gesture that told of the intensity of feeling which had been aroused; the talk was of war, of the treachery of the

South, or the justice of its cause, as the case might be. I saw the guns being handed out from the stores of the dealers in such supplies. The point which I wished to reach was New York, but no trains were running; it was said that the bridges had all been destroyed. I therefore took a carriage for York, Pa., but got no further than Philadelphia. This city was reached on Tuesday, and from there I started for New York, after a night's rest. While on the train I observed a passenger sitting behind me, whom I discovered to be Caleb Cushing, who had been a townsman of mine. I

ing left the train and taken the boat, which was necessary in those days, I again met Cushing, and raised my hat to him. He returned my salute, saying: "'Good morning, Mr. Huse; you're on

the Southern side, now?" "This was rather startling, remembering, as I did, that Mr. Cushing was the chairman of the Charleston convention that nominated Breckinridge for Presi-

"I replied: 'Yes, Mr. Cushing? What chance do you think the South has?" "He replied in these words: 'What possible chance can it have? The manufactories of the country are all in the North; the armories and arsenals are all in the North; the arsenals of Europe are within ten days of New York, and will all be open to the United States government, while they will be closed to the South. Whose ports will be blockaded?" "'Good morning, Mr. Cushing,' I replied, and the subject dropped.

IN NEW YORK AND CANADA. "Now, I have arrived in New York. Here, too, the excitement was at its height. I had been warned by a friend that I would have to be careful, and the warning was scarcely necessary. On the morning of my reaching the city the first sight to which my attention was drawn was that of Anderson's command marching up Broadway. I had no letters of introduction, nothing which the man under such circumstances usually earries. My mission was such that letters of introduction might have proved dangerous. I knew that if my movements were to be traced it would probably be through my baggage. So this I had ordered to be removed to the express office, to be kept there till further instructions were received with regard to it. Subsequently I got a young friend to carry it to Liverpool, England. I called on the cashier of a certain New York bank and asked the question: 'Are there any letters from Montgomery?" He was greatly startled, and answered by inviting me into the bank parlor. He immediately locked the door, pulled down the shades, and then said: "'Now, what is it?"

"I said: 'I perceive, sir, you are agitated by my calling on you; I will not embarrass you by telling you my name. If you have any letters from Montgomery please send them around to the office of Trenholm Brothers, of Pine street, to which firm's place of business I immediately proceed.' Mr. William Trenholm was one of the members of the firm. His father had been Secretary of State in the Confederacy, and his son also William, occupied an important positon in the Treasury under Cleveland's first administration. I found at the office a member of the firm, to whom I explained the object of my visit to New York. I told him that I was without money, and required at least \$500 with which to start out for Europe. He handed me \$500, I think it was; I know I received the sum which I mentioned would be necessary. The senior member this firm of Trenholm Brothers was at Charleston; another member was at New York, and a third at Liverpool, England, in partnership with a gentle man named Fraser, both doing business under the title of Fraser & Trenholm. This explanation becomes necessary in order to enable you to understand how our financiering was done, a point upon which I will subsequently touch.

"I now went over to Canada and took a boat, the North Briton, from Hamilton for Liverpool. But we had again to run into American waters at Portland, and here was taken on board a portion of a Maine regiment of troops, who were being moved to the front. In connection with the sea voyage there is nothing special to narrate, except one little incident which impressed itself forcibly on my mind at the time. I was silent, as you can understand, as to the object of my journey. Even to a Southern sympahtizer on board I never opened my lips with reference to it. But one day at dinner the war was in some manner brought up. Sitting beside me was a young naval officer, who startled me by this remark:

"'I should not be surprised if you were sent over by Jeff Davis to buy arms for the confederate army.' "The matter has left such a strong impression on my mind that I can re-call what I had on my dinner platebeef and brown potatoes. I took a potato on my fork and put it into my mouth in order to get a little time to think. When I had swallowed the potato I answered:

"'I should think if Jeff Davis wanted to send a man to Europe for any such purpose he would send some one who knew something about arms.' "'Well,' said the young officer, 'as a

rule those fellows who say least know "There the subject was allowed to drop, much to my satisfaction.

"I arrived in Europe in due time, and while there received full authority from the confederate government to carry out my work without consultation with any one. These instructions were necessary, because of the danger of written documents being seized by the enemy. And how do you think I received this one document to which I refer? Well, it was sewed up in the sole of an old boot and carried to me one day by a young man who had come to start a paper in London to arouse sympathy for those who were fighting for the lost cause. "How were our financial matters arranged, you ask? The plan adopted was one of the simplest in the world.

Cotton was bought in the South, being

paid for in paper money. It was then shipped in fast steamers to Nassau and

Bermuda. From there it was consigned to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, England. The proceeds of the sale of this cototn were placed to my credit, and, with the money so obtained, I purchased the supplies necessary for the confederate army. Everything was paid for in cash, and thus the lowest prices were obtained. The confidence of the people of England in the South was unlimited. As an instance of this, let me tell you a little story of how the government of the Southern States made a profit of over \$1,000,000. In 1863 there were two vessels lying in the Victoria docks, London. They had been built as opium smugglers, and were for sale. They were offered to me, but I had no money with which to buy them, and declined the offer. They were some time afterwards purchased by some London speculators and sent to Bermuda, loaded with arms, ammunition, etc., for the South. But their owners were afraid they could not run the blockade. Under these conditions I made arrangements with the new owners to buy one ship, giving in exchange for it some cotton made its destruction their one topic of | warrants. These warrants entitled the conversation. When I arrived in Baltidrawing. The gentleman who sold me the ship was afraid to risk sending his warrants to have them met, so he came to me and asked me for duplicates, so that, if the originals were destroyed, he could still have the written evidence of the indebtedness. I could not give the duplicates. The ship was named the Merrimac, and a very short time afterward she was sailing from Wilmington with a load of cotton. The night was dark and stormy, and she came into collision with another vessel, her sister vessel, curiously enough. It was with difficulty she got back into port. A meeting of the board of survey was held, and it was decided the vessel could not be repaired at Wilmington for the government. It was sold at public auction by the Confederacy, and brought no less than \$1,100,000, although it had not cost \$1. The next day she was sent out by her purchaser and was captured by the blockading squadron.
"I remained in Europe during the four

years of the war. All that time I acted as financial agent for my government. No one had any power to purchase anything for the use of the confederate troops but myself. Mason spent his time in England as representative of paid no attention to him, supposing that he did not know me, as I had not seen him since I was a boy. However, have the Confederacy in a sense, and, by the I have won a great victory."

tion to interfere with me we had a rather sharp tilt. " 'I want you, Major,' said he, 'to in-

spect some supplies which have been purchased through me under contracta "'I want to inspect the contract first, "'Young man,' said he, 'do you know to whom you are talking?" He was one of those very pompous men. 'Whom do you acknowledge as your superior?" "'No one on this side of the water." said I. 'The only superior I recognize is the Secretary of War and the officers

ceived, and showed him the old shoe in which they had been sewed up. "The war, like this story, came to an end. I traveled over Europe for a time, listened to some of her representative men on public affairs, and finally re turned to the South. I was never in politics. My first vote was given for Filden. Naturally, I took to business. Since then I have been engaged in it. I have forgotten the war and the cause which I represented for so long, and I have given you a history of some events

between him and myself.' And then I

pulled out the instructions I had re-

connected therewith which never yet found a place in print.'

#### FORM AND FABRIC. Dress Should Speak the Language o Celor and Texture.

Philadelphia Press. "The Language of Fabrics and Forms" was the title of the lecture delivered by Mrs. Emily M. Bishop in Drexel Institute, the text of which was, in part, as follows: "It has been said, epigrammatically, that the man or woman who wants to be in the man or woman who wants to be in touch with the century must know something of everything and everything of something. Of all the somethings there is nothing more popular than language. We study English from its English forms; study French, German and Italian, and find interest even in the dead languages. The geologist studies the language of rocks and finds written in them the history of the world. The botanist reads the language of flowers. There is language in all things.

world. The botanist reads the language of flowers. There is language in all things. There is the language of body. Every attitude a man assumes; the way he sits and stands, the way he talks, the way he holds his head and the way his head carries his hat—all this shows his character.

"It is possible to have a good dress look ugly by the way it is worn, but, more than this, fabrics have a language and talk. Some fabrics are shy and modest; some bold, some young, some mature and aged; some kind and some cruel." Here the speaker exhibited two pieces of stuff, one a dark, rich fabric, the other a piaphanous white material, and continued:

"Do not these two suggest a different "Do not these two suggest a different time of wearing? Yes; but you ask how are we to know the proper time, and some of you say it is wholly a matter of taste. of you say it is wholly a matter of taste. So it is a matter of taste. The difference of good or bad taste. There is no greater error than being guided by what we like without knowledge. There are laws governing all sciences. It is only by classification and conquest that man can gain knowledge. So it is of dress and of fabrics. Since I have classified them more I have found dress more interesting and more economical. It is more economical because knowledge gives us convictions, and convictions courage. It gives us the courage to buy fabrics even if they are 'out.' When we know what is beautiful we do not make so many new wishes for something new."

Mrs. Bishop then held up a piece of rich blue fabric with gold thread, and said: "Could anything be more beautiful than that? Beauty is never out of date. It is never old-fashioned. I bought that very cheap, because it was 'out of fashion.' If one buys for beauty, they can buy summer dresses in winter and winter dresses in summer.

dresses in winter and winter dresses in summer.

"Black adds ten years of age to one's appearance," she said. "Why is black universally worn? There are several reasons given. One is that it is more economical. This is not true. Another reason given is that it makes the stout look smaller. This is true, but it is equally true of and unobtrusive, negative color. Some say it is becoming to the complexion. It makes one look fairer, but it brings out the hollow lines. Other people tell you that black is the only dress elderly people should wear, when age is the very time when we need soft colors soft grays and laces. As far as black being economical is concerned. I find nothing so expensive. There is nothing that shows specks and lint more than black, and nothing that looks shabbier when shiny. I will tell you why we wear black. It is because of custom; we want to be custom makers. Howells says: 'Whatever is established is sacred to those that do not think.'

"The primary colors have a decided ex-pression of their own. Red is aggressive. In its crudity it is too aggressive, but sub-dued it is beautiful and warm. Put a spot of bright red on a woman and you lose sight of her. Blue is just the opposite of red. It is cold. It divides and separates. Yellow is a sunlight color. Subdued yellow is always beautiful and soft. Colors have a significance even among nations. There is the red flag of anarchy. Even animals are excited by red. We speak of blue noon-days, meaning days when everything is cold. It divides and separates. Yellow is a white and the black pirate flag designates

death and destruction "All stuffs may be divided into those made for warmth, for design or for beauty. To the first class belong blankets and furs, Those made for design have spotty effects and assertive designs. It is good to let them alone. For beauty are made soft, smooth goods and laces; such belong only to higher civilization."

Mrs. Bishop then spoke of the difference between man's and woman's dress, the latter being composed of draperies, while

the former admitted of few artitic possi-bilities. By the draped feminine dress she understood particularly that modeled on the Greek gown. She insisted upon the im-portance of having the foundation lines firm in all draped dresses, and advised her auditors to avoid change for the sake of change.

#### A MODERN SAPPHO. She Jumped from a Tall Cliff to End Her Life's Woes.

London Daily News. Some few days ago, writes our Odessa correspondent, a young, and pretty and elegantly attired girl of about seventeen years of age, named Anna Popova, en-gaged a boatman at the Graffski landing stage at Sebastopol to take her to the monastery at Inkermann. On alighting at the rock stairway leading up to the monas-tery the girl gave the boatman a pour-boire of 10 copecks, promising to send out by a servant the 80 copecks for her fare. The boatman waited from 11 o'clock until noon, and was going ashore to inquire for his passenger when she suddenly appeared upon the summit of the towering rock above the monastery, making signs to the boatman below. On approaching nearer to the base of the cliff he was desired to de-Ever a letter which the girl flung down to him. At once divining her suicidal inten-tion the boatman ran into the monastery and raised an alarm.

A number of the monks immediately

came out and entreated the girl to descend from her perilous position, while one of their number ascended the tortuous acclivtheir number ascended the tortubus accentity and had nearly reached the summit, when the unhappy girl sprang from the dizzy height of over a hundred feet and was killed instantly. It is stated that the poor child was driven to the dreadful act by constant ill-treatment at home. Her father was a captain in the Reserves.

Lincoln's Frankness with Hooker. Col. A. K. McClure, in McClure's Magazine. At no stage of the war was the Army of the Potomac in such a demoralized condition as during the period from the defeat of Fredericksburg until Hooker was called to the command. Lincoln believed that some of Burnside's corps commanders were some of Burnside's corps commanders were unfaithful to him, and where was he to get a commander? It is an open secret that Sedgwick, Meade and Reynolds each in turn declined it, and the President finally turned to Hooker as the only man whose enthusiasm might inspire the demoralized army into effectiveness as an aggressive military power. That Lincoln was much distressed at the condition then existing is evident from many sources, but he makes military power. That Lincoln was much distressed at the condition then existing is evident from many sources, but he makes it specially evident in a characteristic letter addressed by him to Hooker on the 26th of January, 1863, telling him of his assignment to the command of the Army of the Potomac. In this letter he says to Hooker: "I think that during General Burnside's command of the army, you have taken counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course, it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain success can set up as dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship." Hooker accepted this pointed admonition like a true soldler. His answer was: "He talks to me like a father. I shall not answer this letter until I have won a great victory."

#### CONSULAR SERVICE

TO BE EFFECTIVE CONSULS MUST HAVE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE,

American Whose Attainments Made Him Peculiarly Competent-Commercial Knowledge Needed.

Paris Correspondence New York Evening

I have met one American consul who, I am bound to believe, brought to his office the qualifications needed for the advancement of his country's commerce. At least an English authority on the subject, at a grave conjuncture of affairs threatening international complications, declared in the Nineteenth Century Review August, 1892: "There are certain civilized powers-the United States, for instance-whose interests in Morocco are purely commercial, and who are particularly anxious to preserve existing arrangements as against the possible intervention of some power with a political stake in the desting of this corner of the dark continent."

Now, any particular connection of American commerce with the rule of the late Muley Hassan must have been largely due to one of the few foreign representatives honored with that Oriental despot's acquaintance-Mr. Felix A. Mathews, who was for so many years our consul-general at Tangler. In fact, I find his memoir, printed in the bulletin of the American Geographs ical Society for 1886, cited as the leading authority in recent Spanish works on the commercial products of the whole region beyond the Atlas mountains. Those who witnessed the ovation given him by all the multi-colored population of Tangier when a new ad-ministration sent him back after an awkward attempt to replace him will easily believe that his influence corresponded with his knowledge. It is doubtful, however, if his peculiar capabilities would have existed in another country, or even in another man than himself. Such gifts are the result of no training in consular schools. With the Belgian's facility for picking up dialects and languages and with the experience of the wild life of a Californian of '49, Mr. Mathews made on me the impression of one near of kin to the Berber chiefs themselves. He spoke the court Arabic and six other dialects of this little-known country.

I have been curious to compare his undoubted attainments with those of nations at the same post. The Portuguese minister, who was also consulequivalently minister to the court of Fez, is a native of the town where members of his family have represented their country for four generations. Naturally he spoke the language, but I found him also fluent and diplomatic in French and Spanish, as well as his native Portuguese. Had he lived longer in Lisbon he would probably have known English, which is a common acquirement there in his class of society. Inside his house, which was outwardly that of any well-to-do citizen, looking blankly on the narrow and dirty street, there were everywhere dazzling treasure troves of every branch of Moor-ish art. I doubt, however, if even an American consul could be expected to advise on such subjects his enthusiastic fellow-countrymen and women who buy here during their winter's tour the most extraordinary Moorish wares-

OTHER METHODS. The Spanish influence was chiefly exercised unofficially by a plous marquess who supported the Dominican friars. and set up glaring electric lights in front of the native hovels. The English authorities, as usual, had for their chief mission to bully the Sultan while backing up any commercial initiative of British companies. It should be remarked, even of the English consular service in more civilized lands, that both the initiative and the information necessary to success in the national commerce are left to the merchants themselves. This still leaves a use for special training in diplomatic usages

and international rights and wrongs, which are sure to make up, along with

the execution of legal documents, the

made in Paris.

chief business of every consul. The French undoubtedly take their consular service seriously from the merely commercial side. In Tangier at the time I speak of the routine work of the consulship was done by a "dragoman" of the first class, a dignity which has its proper place in the French Oriental service, and which requires special attainments and promotion in line of order and capability. He had begun at the age of eighteen as an auxiliary dragoman in Alexan-dria, Egypt. Six years later he was chancellor of the second consulship in Morocco, at Mogador, and there he won a medal of honor for his conduct during the epidemic of 1877 and 1878. The following year he was promoted to be chancellor at Jerusalem, then at the important post of Bayreuth, in Syria, as a dragoman of the third class, and in 1885 as first dragoman in Tripoli, Five years later he came to Tangier, having already a lifetime of acquaintance with Arab and Berber usages, language, religion and the varied commerce from the Soudan down to the

The utility of such a man was, of course, on the side of the natives and of Frenchmen actually in the country. For the information of the government and the French chambers of commerce or merchants and manufacturers the minister himself was at hand. This was M. Jules Paternotre, who is now, the French embassador at Washington, His career in its successive stages is a good sample of the routine advancement, always warranted by showing fitness in each subordinate post, as practiced in the French diplomatic service. A comparison with the career of a consul proper will show a similar state of things, substituting always commercial for political affairs. It is understood that the training and the subsequent career, except in rare cases, are kept separate for the diplomatio and the consular services.

PATERNOTRE'S CAREER. M. Paternotre entered on his diplomatic career after taking a high degree in letters and having followed the courses of the highest professional school in France, the Ecole normale superleure, and exercised for four years the functions of a professor of the university. In 1872, at the age of twentyseven, he went as an attache (not paid) to Athens, and the following year to Teheran. Two years later he first began receiving a salary for work in the political department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. After a year at this, familiarizing himself with the whole sphere of French foreign relations at the center of government. he was sent to Buenos Ayres as a secretary of legation. The next year he returned to the "direction politique" in Paris, and after two years more went out to Peking, where he was promptly made charge d'affaires. He had already obtained the Legion of Honor at home. In 1880 he was minister at Stockholm; in 1883 he was back, this time as minister at Peking, where he